

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 2.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Tucson, Arizona.

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Will practice in all courts in this Territory

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Tucson, Arizona.

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Practise in all the Courts of the Territory and give special attention to cases before the U. S. Land Office.

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Special attention given to locations under the Desert Land Act, and obtaining patents to mining properties.

DR. J. M. JANCOSO,

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Tucson, Arizona.

Special attention given to diseases of Eyes and Ears and operations performed.

Office on North side Church Plaza.

JOHN L. HARRIS,

(Late Chief Clerk Surveyor General's Office.)

DEPUTY SURVEYOR.

Agricultural, Mineral and Private Land Claims Surveyed.

Tucson, Arizona.

REMOVAL.

J. L. WISWELL, (dentist) has removed

his office from 22 Kearny Street, to the

Young Men's Christian Association Building,

22 Sutter Street, near Kearny, San Francisco.

The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

URGENT PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.

Tucson, Arizona.

Will resume the practice of his profession

on Monday, July 1. Will give attention to

reference to diseases of women and children.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and

evening.

RIGGS GOODRICH, R. H. HERFORD,

DEPT. ARMY PUBLIC CO. Notary Public.

HEREFORD & GOODRICH,

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Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

July 7

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

Special assistance given in obtaining

patents for Mining and Preemption claims,

also title to land under the Desert

and Timber culture laws.

Office north side Congress street, Tucson

Arizona.

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REFERENCES:—Hon. Stephen J. Field,

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Hon. John H. Mitchell, United

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J. P. HOYT, A. P. K. SAFFORD,

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Tucson, Arizona.

Will practice in Civil Cases in all the

courts of the Territory.

Special attention will be given to cases

in the Supreme Court.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Congress Street, opposite L. M. Jacobs &

Co.'s Store.

Tucson, Arizona.

A fine assortment of Clocks, Watches

and Jewelry always on hand for sale.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

In a Swing.

Each daisy underneath your feet
Should count itself thrice happy sweet;
Each purple trodden clover head
Should thank you, even when 'tis dead.
How blest is every twisted strand
Of rope entangled by your hand!
Now up a little; faster! so!
While through the soft June air you go,
I wish that I might always stay
Below you, as I am, to-day,
Keeping you far above all care
That other women have to bear;
And, high in air though you might be,
You always must come back to me.

Dear heart, if June staid all year long,
If twisted ropes were always strong,
If daisy bloom and clover head
Were never brown and withered;
If ever robin in the tree
Did not look down and wink at me,
And say, "That creature tries to fly,
But knows not how to soar on high;"
I could bring these things to pass,
Then stand upon the grass,
And I above your head would swing,
But life is quite another thing;
Since one of us on earth must bide
The other should not leave his side.

—Appleton's Journal.

The Philosophy of Life.

In Church and in State,
It is rule or be ruled;
In courtship or marriage,
It is fool or be fooled;
In logic and law,
It is tick or be ticked;
In gambling and trade,
It is trick or be tricked;
In treaty and war,
It is beat or be beaten;
In the struggle for life,
It is eat or be eaten.

—Peppercorn.

From the Aztec District.

By the return of Gov. Safford and Col. Graham, from the Aztec district, we learn some very interesting and encouraging facts. Work has been pushed on the Aztec lode with all speed, and sinking is going on in all of the shafts, three in number, on that mine. The character of the ore is the same in shafts No. 1 and No. 3, but changing somewhat in shaft No. 2, more chlorides coming in.

On the Inca, work has begun and the prospect is very good so far as opened, the character of the ore as yet being unchanged from the surface.

On the Iturbide mine, it has been decided to drive a tunnel in from 75 to 100 feet, and then cross-cut, to cut each of the ledges, and there are five of them coming into the hill. These five ledges lie from side to side within a space of 150 feet, and one seems on the surface quite as strong as the other. Green and yellow chlorides show very strongly upon every ledge, and there is every indication of a first class mine.

These gentlemen express themselves as very highly pleased with the condition of affairs in the district, and, as we are informed that the Aztec people contemplate the erection of reduction works at an early day, we may expect the best results from this section.

We are informed that the Tubac Mill and Mining Company, (limited) of London, has at last taken steps to work their property. A force has been put on the Empress of India and also on the old Salero lode, and Manager Magee will push things as rapidly as the men and means at his disposal will permit. It is to be hoped that the English company will follow the example of the Aztec Company and put in sufficient capital to develop their properties in a thorough manner. Capital and skill are needed in southern Arizona in quartz mining, and without them, as elsewhere, little success can be expected; with them, great successes are quite certain.

YAVAPAI Items from the Prescott Enterprise of October 3:

Several slight showers on Sunday laid the dust and gave the grass a fresh start.

A six-horse coach, well filled with passengers, left for Belmont, Nevada, last Sunday.

Judge Tweed is, we are sorry to say, quite sick again, and is confined to his bed.

United States District Attorney Pomroy writes from Tucson that he will in person attend the November term of the Court at Yuma, and that Hugh Farley, Esq., will return to Prescott in time to attend the November term of the District Court for the United States.

W. C. Bashford and wife left yesterday for the river. Mrs. Bashford will go to California. Mr. Bashford will return to Prescott with his father and mother—Governor and Mrs. Bashford. Levi Bashford is expected here in a short time.

The Board of Supervisors met Monday and Tuesday and transacted a large amount of business, chiefly the auditing of accounts for expenses incurred during the four months' term of court just adjourned. Accounts were audited on the contingent fund amounting to \$897.00. On the general fund \$10,480.50. Five thousand dollars in bonds were issued to James Patterson on account of the Prescott and Bradshaw City road.

"You're a pretty smart fellow," sneered a lawyer to a witness the other day in court. "I'd return the compliment if I wasn't under oath," replied the witness, preparatory to being told that "that's all."

Picket Post, Pinal County.

From Sentinel October 6:
Picket Post has, since the development of the Silver King mine, become a spot of considerable importance. It is charmingly located on the bank of Queen creek, which supplies it with plenty of delicious water and nourishes willows and cottonwoods that afford welcome shade and gladden the eye with their verdure. Two tri-weekly lines of stages connect it with Florence, twenty-five miles distant, supply it with newspapers and keep alive its interests in the affairs of the outer world. Here is located the mill of the Silver King company, now running 5 stamps and shortly to be increased to a run of ten. Recent mining discoveries have made it a base of operations in several directions, and will make its importance permanent. It lies at the edge of a basin surrounded by prominent landmarks and at the very foot of a curious mountain, upon which Gen. Stoneman at one time proposed to establish a looking glass signal station. The general appearance of this mountain indicates a formation of lava piled up in horizontal strata. It is probably the plug of an extinct volcano and occupies the former crater. As the volcano subsided the lava in its crater cooled and solidified in the compact solid mass now standing there. The overflow oxidized, crumbled, and with the scoria and ashes, has been decomposed and washed away into the valleys, until of the lips and sides of the crater nothing remains in place.

On the tops of the higher hills evidences still abound of volcanic flow. Superstition Mountain is a landmark of great prominence, but destitute of the legends promised by its name. Weaver's Needle is a remarkable rock, standing upright like an immense obelisk and visible for fifty miles.

On one side of the basin stand high cliffs, that will always be famous as the scene of one of the last great tragedies of Crook's Indian war. On top of them the troops surprised a lot of Indians and stampeded them over the cliffs, over forty were dashed to pieces on the rocks below, and there still lie their bleaching bones.

Grass is abundant around Picket Post and the place reveals in fresh butter and milk—rare luxuries heretofore in Arizona mining camps. Cattle have been brought into this country in considerable numbers, and several nice little ranches are being improved.

Charles Whitlow has one which, in its profusion of ash, walnut and hackberry trees, wild grapevines and jimson weeds, and in its old-fashioned spring-house piled with milk pans, for a moment make one think himself back in some favored nook of the old eastern States. Besides cattle, ranch and teams, Whitlow has mines of which he feels justly proud. One was shown us from which, under huge croppings of iron and copper, was knocked down for the specimens of horn silver that grace our cabinet under the label of "Silver Bell Mine." But of the mines that surround the thrifty village of Picket Post we cannot write in detail; they are too numerous and too varied in their character to be comprehended within the limits of a newspaper article; they will ere long advertise themselves in bricks of bullion.

The name is not a pretty one, but to old settlers' abounds in tragic memories. When Stoneman established Camp Pinal, a detachment of soldiers was stationed here to guard communications, and this gave the name. It lies in former heart of Apache country; the hair breadth escapes and bloody fights that have occurred in its vicinity would fill a book.

Its society is adorned by the presence of Bob Conn and other old Yuma friends. Here Pete Egliff pounds iron for business and runs a saloon for recreation. New families have come in and Picket Post bids fair to soon become a town large enough to demand a more sonorous and less alliterative name.

No Use for 'Em.

At the meeting of the Sazerac Lying Club last evening, the medical member, when it came his turn to speak, delivered himself of the following, which, whether it be original or not, is worthy of publication:

Once when I was practitioner over in Sierra county, California, a fellow got caved on by a bank and got his skull fractured clean out of shape. They picked him up and brought him to me, and I made a diagnosis of his case and found that his brain, which was exposed, was full of dirt and bits of rock. There wasn't nothin' to do but to take it out and clean it; the idea of a man goin' around with the action of his brain being interfered with by three or four pounds of clay and gravel was clear out of the question, and I set too much store on my medical reputation to consent to any such doin's. I took out the brain and put it in a tin pan, and while I was washin' of it the patient seed a feller across the street what he had some business with, and went over to have a talk with him. He for got to come back after his brains, and I didn't see him again for two months, when one day, 'bein' in the town' count, I seed him. I hauled him up at my of him them that brains was up at my of, and if he wanted 'em he'd better come and get 'em.

"Don't want 'em," said he.

"Why not?" said I.

"Wal, you see," said he, "I'm runnin' for office now and I don't want 'em; got no use in the world for 'em; in fact, they'd be an incubance, un, der the circumstances."—Austin Reville.

Desert Lands and Irrigation.

In his annual report for 1877, the Surveyor-General of California, makes these interesting remarks:

In the northern portion of the State the annual rainfall is sufficient, generally, if not always, to insure a good crop; hence the eagerness with which the settler seeks a home in that region, since he can there locate with his family on a small tract of land without the constant fear of perishing from drought; while on the plains and in the valleys of Southern California, no matter how fertile the soil may be, no prudent man will venture to make a permanent settlement upon land which cannot be irrigated.

This region is subject to seasons of drought, during which the whole country becomes an absolute desert, except such spots as can be artificially watered. The ancient records of the country show that in Southern California seasons of extreme drought have been a frequent occurrence ever since the settlement of the country by the Spaniards, and often the stock has perished with hunger and thirst, and that sometimes by order of the government, a large portion have been destroyed, so that a remnant might be saved. Indeed, almost the whole of Southern California, except such portions as can be irrigated, may properly be considered as desert lands since the plains and valleys of that region, although in fertility of soil they are not surpassed by the Delta of the Nile, yielding, in favorable seasons, abundant harvests, they are, in dry years like the present, deserts as arid as that of Sahara.

The question, then, of the irrigation of these comparatively desert lands is one of vital importance to the interests of this country, and one which is now attracting much attention among men of intelligent enterprise, it being by such persons considered practicable by adopting such systems of irrigation as are in use in the older inhabited parts of world, which, like this country, are subject to destructive droughts, to cause these arid portions of California to be ever productive, regardless of the character of the seasons.

This, however, cannot be accomplished by individual enterprise, the amount of capital required being probably greater than any individual capitalist would be able or willing to invest. By whom, or however done, it matters not; one thing is manifestly certain, that unless it shall be done, those portions of California above referred to must ever remain comparative deserts.

Therefore, whatever laws may be passed by Congress tending to encourage and promote the reclamation of these desert lands by irrigation, will be beneficial, not only to this State, but to the world at large, for the reason (to use an ancient Chinese proverb) that "Whoever causes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before, is a benefactor of his kind, and deserves the gratitude of mankind."

"Striking" Comparison.

From Virginia Enterprise: It is no wonder that times are hard; rather, we think, it is strange that there has not been a universal crash and universal anarchy before this. The worst feature of all seems to us to be the growing distrust and animosity of the poor towards the rich. In their distress they look upon those who have a competence, and grow to think there is no justice on earth. This feeling is being fanned into flame by demagogues everywhere. The leader of the riot in Pittsburgh was arrested and put in jail. A reporter of a newspaper interviewed him and Tom Scott the same day. Scott was dressed in a \$30 suit, without an ornament of any kind visible, save a plain black ribbon on which was suspended his watch. The chief of the strikers, however, was resplendent with a massive diamond breast-pin. The one was a man who was carrying in his mind day and night a business which gave thousands of men their food and clothes; the other was an enemy of society who was determined to live by his wits.

The Los Angeles Star.

Several years ago, Maj. Ben C. Truman purchased this paper and put it on a much better and useful basis. He offered it for sale some months ago, and October 1, sold it to Rome G. Vickers and John W. Paynter, of that city, who will carry on all the branches of the business at the old stand on Spring street. Mr. T. says they are very well known in the city as practical book, brief, job and newspaper printers, and experienced journalists, while Mr. Vickers, as a general newspaper manager, has no superior on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Truman says he leaves The Star for "more active physical employment." He is popular and well known throughout most of the great Pacific States and Territories and has strong friends in the eastern cities. The Los Angeles Republican says the Major quits the newspaper business to accept a good federal office.

So many savings banks have failed within the last few months that the laboring people of the country are left almost helpless. The newspapers throughout the country have, with remarkable unanimity, spoken out in favor of establishing postal savings banks.

Angora Goats and Mohair.

Arizona people should not only search for all the natural resources of the Territory, but should try and introduce every thing which can be grown and turned to profit. Among the industries that may be counted on as particularly adapted to Arizona, is the growing of Angora goats. There is hardly an acre of land in the Territory so destitute of pasture and browse that it will not sustain one or more goats. They need but little water, and are hardy and do not need the close attention that sheep do. Between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds of mohair was shorn from goats in California this year. A comparison of views among Angora goat raisers at the California State Fair last month, resulted favorably to the business. It is found that the poorest pastures will suffice for them. A pioneer in the business, Mr. Landrum, of Santa Cruz, California, says the "goats live and keep in good condition where sheep and other animals have been moved or sacrificed," and that "all producers of mohair, so far as he has heard, are feeling well because they have received prompt returns from the shipments they have made to the east."

The goats can be made to yield from four to six and even more pounds each. The Rural Press of San Francisco lately interrogated Mr. Landrum on prices obtained and the prospect for the future demand, and learned that he had sold twenty lots to the Fair Alpaca Company of Holyoke, Mass., and to show the prices clearly, The Press copied bills of sales of several grades, viz:

High grade lot—4 lbs. at 90c. \$3.60; 27 lbs. 70c. \$18.90; 20 lbs. 50c. \$10.00; 50 lbs. \$32.50; average per lb. 65c. Regular grade lot—36 lbs. at 80c. \$28.80; 71 lbs. 70c. \$49.70; 49 lbs. 60c. \$29.40; 68 lbs. 50c. \$34.00; 16 lbs. 20c. \$3.20; total, 280 lbs. \$169.10; average per lb. 60c.

Common grade—5 lbs. at 80c. \$4.00; 38 lbs. 60c. \$22.80; 16 lbs. 50c. \$8.00; 10c. total, 60 lbs. \$34.80; average per lb. 58c.

Low grade—22 lbs. at 70c. \$15.40; 37 lbs. 60c. \$22.20; 31 lbs. 50c. \$15.50; 65 lbs. 40c. \$26.00; 187 lbs. 20c. \$37.40; 200 lbs. 15c. \$30.00; 16 lbs. 10c. \$1.60; total, 588 lbs. \$118.10; average per lb. 20c.

An English firm had an agent at the California State Fair, looking into the prospects for mohair in that State, and he will open an office in San Francisco for its purchase. He is examining all the flocks in the State.

The successful raising of goats in Arizona, will not be questioned, and the profitability of them may be seen in the figures given. Like many other operations, the making of fortunes out of goats and mohair, cannot be accomplished in a year or perhaps in five, but they can be so made more quickly than in many other ways followed year in and year out by the people. Then an important point is found in the fact that another reliable source for money-making in our Territory, can be easily established by the raising of Angora goats.

The Big Chiefs' View of the Yuma Affair.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—Referring to the trouble reported between the United States military authorities at Fort Yuma and the Southern Pacific Railroad, it is claimed by the railroad authorities in this city that the connection was made at night, not for the purpose of stealing a march on the government, but with a view merely of completing the work in time to enable the first train to cross in the morning in accordance with previous arrangements to that effect. They also say that the military reservation at Yuma has always been used in common by ferry companies, stage lines, etc., and that this sudden action directed against them by the government is on account of representations made by Vice-President Brown, of the Texas Pacific, and that, on proper statement of their case to the government, they expect no further interference. General McDowell says he anticipates no trouble whatever; that in all probability an amicable arrangement will be reached with but little delay.

Destructive Potato Worm.

But recently the farmers of Sonoma county have been alarmed by the ravages of a worm which promises to prove no less destructive to the potato than the formidable beetle of Colorado. It is asserted that hundreds of tons of potatoes in the Bodega plains have already been destroyed by this terrible pest. The opinion has frequently been expressed by entomologists that the comparative exemption enjoyed by the Pacific coast from the ravages of destructive insects would not, probably be of long continuance. So far as has been ascertained, nearly every species of these pests of the farmer, has its original habitat in the forests, and finds its natural food in wild plants and roots of indigenous growth. It is not until these are destroyed that the devouring hordes, impelled by hunger, desert their native wildernesses to attack the farms and cultivated fields.—S. F. Bulletin.

Washington, October 4.

The heavy rain-fall did considerable damage to the Interior Department. The entire north hall, occupied by the Patent Office, was flooded. Business in the Land Office is entirely suspended, and the land records suffered considerably.

Tranble in El Paso Co., Texas.

MESILLA, N. M., October 6.—To JOHN WASSON: Four hundred armed Mexicans have taken possession of El Paso county; imprisoned the county officers; overturned the county government; arrested and exiled prominent citizens; threatened to massacre all Americans. About 300 of the rioters are citizens of El Paso county, and balance are from across the river in Mexico. The mob threaten to levy pretexts and plunder the merchants. Twenty United States cavalry left here today to protect the Custom House at El Paso. The situation is critical. Fugitives report a reign of terror. The Governor of Texas has been notified. A. J. FOUNTAIN, Ed. Independent.

MESILLA, October 6.—To ESTEVAN OCHOA: No fighting yet in El Paso county. Foster and Ludlow, of Austin, located the salt lakes. Their attorney, Howard, arrested a man for stealing salt from the lakes. The people of San Elizario released the man and confined the County Judge and a justice of the peace; took Howard from the Sheriff's house and sentenced him to be shot. He was only saved and released by the strenuous efforts of Padre Bourgade. Howard left here this morning for El Paso with a detachment of troops. The merchants were threatened but no assaults that we know of. J. E. GRIGGS.

Referring to the above dispatches, we held an interview with Mr. P. R. Tully who once resided in El Paso, and is quite familiar with the country over that way. He says the whole trouble seems to have grown out of an attempt to deprive the people from the free use of salt from the lakes mentioned. They have always with one exception, had free access to the lakes, and they deem the privilege no less one of right than of necessity. In 1850 or 1851, Mr. Tully says a Mr. Magoffin located a principal lake, and placed men there with a cannon to keep others from getting salt. At this time, a train was on the way for salt. The people collected in force and fighting ensued. After holding possession a short time, Magoffin abandoned it and ever since it has been open and free to all. The people hold that under the treaty with the United States, they have a right to free access of these lakes as they always had when they belonged to Mexico. This perhaps is true as to the lakes in New Mexico, but not likely as to any in Texas—as she acquired her independence before becoming a part of the United States, and Texas reserved absolute control over her lands of all sorts. According to the dispatches the present trouble grew out of a location of a salt lake in Texas, and that State will have to settle the question of title.

Mr. Tully says in this connection, that there is an odd section of country beginning 100 to 150 miles south of Santa Fe and extending southward to Texas between the Organ and Guadalupe mountains, in which there are several salt lakes and no fresh water except in the mountains or very close up to their bases. This strip of country is from twenty to forty miles wide.

New Indian Commissioner.

A Washington dispatch says: Mr. Hoyt, to whom the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been tendered, had a long interview to-day with Secretary Schurz with reference to accepting the place. Mr. Hoyt is not disposed to accept unless he can have reasonable assurance that the salary will be increased, and that the care of the Indians will not be transferred by Congress during his next session to the Army. The present salary of the office is \$35,000 per annum, and it is probable Secretary Schurz will recommend in his report to Congress that it be increased to \$50,000.

Globe District.

Extract from correspondence to Prescott Enterprise: